OREGON.

AREA-RESOURCES-COMMERCE, ETC. Oregon is situated between 42° and 46° 20' north latitude and between 116° 31' and 124° 26' west longitude, being about 355 miles in length, and 255 miles in width. Its area is estimated at 101,400 square miles, containing 120,000,600 acres of land, and not less than 30,000,000 susceptible of cultivation; its prairie lands being finely watered and interspersed with timber for fencing and building purposes. The State is usually divided into three portions, severally styled the Lower, Middle, and Upper Countries; the first is that portion next the Ocean; the s cond lies between the Cascade range and the Blue Mountains; the third being situated between the latter and the Recky Mountains. The first is from 75 to 120 miles in breadth, and includes the Willamet e, Umpqua, and Rogue River Valleys: the former running parallel with, and the latter at right angles to, the sea. The valleys vary from 40 to 200 miles in length, and are from 10 to 80 miles wide. The middle portion. which consists mainly of an elevated plateau, is about 160 miles broad, while the upper country is mostly a desolate and sterile region, occupying the western slope of the Rocky Mountain. The area of the State is diversified with valleys of the richest agricultural and grazing lands, alternating with abrapt mountain ranges whose peaks rise to the hight of 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, and are covered with perpetual snow. The resources of this region are extensive, rich, and varied, embracing agricultural and mineral wealth, combined with vast forests of the finest timber, fitted for every purpo e, and inexhaustible water-power for manufacturing purposes. There is probably no portion of the Union that combines within the sau e sp: ce. to a similar extent, all the varied elements of wealth and a steadily increasing prosperity. Placer gold diggings have been extensively worked for a number of years past, both in southern Oregon and the northern portions of the State; and exten-ive lodes of gold and silver-bearing quartz exist in the same regions, which need only the requisite capital for advantageous working, to produce rich returns. The extensive coal-mines discovered at Coose Bay and other points, have been profitably worked for several years past; and large deposits of copper, lead, and iron-the latter of purest quality, and inexhaustible in quantity-are distributed throughout the State. Salt springs, of large capacity and strength, are also abundant. The liberal donations of land to actual settlers, made by the General Government, gave the first impetus to immigration to the Territory of Oregon. The vast well-watered and fertile valleys of this region offering the most favorable field for agriculture and the raising of stock, and the operations of the first settlers were mainly confined to those branches; and the unparalleled rush attendant upon the discovery of gold in California at once opened a ready and remunerative market for these products. The climate and soil of the agricultural portions of the State are highly favorable to the growth of every variety of produce common to the Western and Northern States -all the grains, fruits and vegetables flourishing here in the highest perfection with ordinary cultivation.

ries, and all the smaller fruits, flourish finely, and vegetables of all kinds grow luxuriantly. Experiments in the culture of tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, and other products, have proved highly satisfactory. To lovers of the floral queen, it may be said that the soil and climate are admirably adapted to produce in voluptuous growth the fairest and sweetest of flowers. Wild flowers blocm throughout the valleys in profusion in most plea ing varieties, and we can say for the mildness of the Winters, or rainy seasons, that during eight out of ten we picked strawberry blossoms in every month from December to March in the Willamette Valley; and, by the way, wild strawberries, of which there are found six varieties, almost redden the prairies in their season, and the same are produced abundantly in gardens with trifling attention. Fruit-frees grow very thriftily, the bark looking green and healthy. They bear earlier and in greater abundance, and larger fruit, than in any other portion of the Union, and some new varieties have been produced juicy and fine flavored. Oregon should make a handsome export of dried and canned fruits -apples, pears, peaches, and the small varieties. She exports annually to California and the Islands some on bushels of apples. This State is admirably adapted to sheep-raising, the common diseases which carry off so many in other portions of the Union being almost totally unknown, and the increase, owing to the climate, is much greater. Woolen factories have been started, manufacturing a large amount of cloths, blankets, &c., some of which have been exported. Flax is a good crop, and oil-mills are in operation. Paper-mills are beginning to give us paper, and our inexhaustible iron-ore beds are being developed. Already, specimens of the iron from the heavy works at Oswego, a few miles above Portland, have found their way to New-York, and are said to be of the finest quality. Oregon has some of the finest flouringnrills, for their capacity, in the Union. They are turning out from her incomparable wheat their thousands of barrels for export. A considerable amount has found its way to this market, and is eagerly sought by judges of a fine article. California has thus far had most credit for this export, but Oregon brands will soon, we trust, be known in the Eastern markets and pass to her full credit. The Willamette Valley alone is capable, by a fair cultivation, of producing 80,000,000 bushels of wheat per annum, with other grains in ample proportion, which estimate is abundantly suggestive of the future greatness of the State when the Great Pacific Railroad, and others

Wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and apples, are the staple products, though peaches, pears, plams, cher-

ing a fair estimate of her products, stock, &c., for Acres in cultivation, 300,000; Wheat, bush., 3,500,000; Barley, bush., 100,000; Oats, bush., 2,000,000; Corn, bush., 80,000; Rye, bush., 5,000; Tobacco, B., 90,000; tuns Hay, 60,000; Potatoes, bbis., 300,000; Onious, bush., 160,000; Wool, B., 1,600,000; Cattle, 200,000; Horses, 90,000; Horses, 150,000; Mules, 3,000; Sheep, 375,000; Butter, 2,000,000 is; Cheese, 75,000 B; Precious Mchals, \$5,000,000.

had in contemplation for her special development, are fully completed 'We venture to give in the follow-

Our mines of gold and silver are, we may say, but just beginning to be developed, and California has hitherto had much of the credit of our shipments to the East. It should be said to the credit of Oregon, as an agricultural region, what can hardly be said of any other portion of the Union, that the promise of seed-time and barvest has never failed; her harvests have always been abundant; we believe the staff of Oregon has never been broken; and during barvest the weather is unusually fine: no finer Autumns ever cheered the farmer in gathering in his ripening

The waters of Oregon also promise to yield their tribute to increase the wealth and luxury of the State in the salmon and other fisheries at the mouth of the Columbia. Finer salmon probably were never taken from any water. Thousands of barrels are taken every season, and when they are once introduced into this market, and a supply kept in store, they will yield a handsome revenue to the State, and will repay those interested in taking and curing them for the market. And from schools of finny tribes we may profitably turn for a moment to contemplate the educational advantages already offered to the youth of this young and growing State. Our system of common schools differs but little from that of the Empire State, but, owing to the sparseness of the population, its advantages are more in prospect. The General Government made liberal donations of land for school purposes by setting apart

to be hoped that, in the coming greatness of its teeming millions, a fitting monument from its own immense marble quarries will be reared to the memory of the bold mariner who thus bequeathed to us so rich and magnificent a domain. The Columbia affords some of the grandest river scenery on the globe. The ship channels across the bar are somewhat changeable; still, by proper attention by pilots, and a respectable caution on the part of captains, it is a safe entrance for vessels drawing sixteen or seventeen feet of water. We are credibly informed that five or six vessels, the coming Spring or Summer, will leave this port for the mouth of the Columbia direct, with material for the Oregon Central Railroad; and this, we hope, will lead to the establishment of a direct line, that will be trustworthy and permanent. Oregon demands direct shipment for the proper development of all its resources, and the maintenance of a respectable independence. Over 40,000 tuns of merchandise entered the mouth of the Columbia the past year, and she cannot well afford to pay unnecessary tribute to an intermediate port, now that she is well able to open direct communication with the great centers of trade. Oregon was the last green spot of earth discovered and occupied by our race; and we confidently believe that she is steadily approaching the time when the last shall be first.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. MISSISSIPPI.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RECONSTRUCTION CON-VENTION.

From Our Special Correspondent. JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 8, 1368. In the Convention on Tuesday the Committee on Bill of Rights submitted their report as amended. Having furnished an abstract of the report to THE TRIBUNE on its first presentation, notwithstanding the changes that have taken place in it, I will make no further mention of it until it has passed the ordeal of debate and adoption, and is assigned its muche in the Constitu

The report of the Committee on Destitution having een recommitted on its first reading was received, and read as amended. As a means of present relief it pro read as amended. As a means of present relief it proposed to hold, subject to the orders of commissioners to be appointed by the Convention in different counties, the poll-tax collected, or to be collected, to be applied by them in aid of all those requiring help, also to furnish employment upon public works to such as are able-bodded. In support of the measure it was argued that it was generally known that the class who were supporters of the Convention and the Government against the rebel and disloyal element of the country were dependent upon their daily labor for sustemance. It was also well known that many persons had contracted with them in such a manner as to prevent them from voting. Now, if they desire to use the rights of freemen, and in consequence are driven off the plantations, they should be furnished some means of living. The Convention owed it to those loyal people. loyal people.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLA-TIVE DEPARTMENT -- ELECTIONS AND THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE. from Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 8, 1868.

The Committee on Legislative Department presented their report for the consideration of the Conention, of which the following is a summary:

The legislative power of the State is vested in a Gen eral Assembly. The members of the House of Repreentatives are to be chosen every second year. The Senators are to be elected for a period of four years. No per son under 25 years of age can become a Senator. The political year is to begin with the 1st day of January, and the General Assembly is to meet annually on the first Tuesday of that month. All general elections are to occur biennially on the first Tuesday of November.

No person while holding any office of the State, or the United States, or any member of Congress, save certain exceptions, is eligible to the Senate or House of Repre. sentatives. A majority of each House is to constitute a quorum. Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other. A member may be expelled by a two-thirds vote of those present for lisorderly behavior. The Yeas and Nays shall be entered on the journal at the request of one-tenth of those present.

No person who is a collector or holder of public money shall be eligible to a seaf in either House of the General Assembly. Persons convicted of bribery or perjury are excluded from every office of profit or trust, and also the right of suffrage. Members of the Assembly are privileged from arrest during its session, and for lifteen days both before and after it. The Assembly is to have no ower to pass any bill of divorce, but may prescribe by any the manner in which cases shall be investigated in the Courts, and divorces gratted.

Persons convicted of infamous crimes may be excluded rom the right of suffrage by law. The method prescribed which bills that have passed both houses shall become aws, is similar to that which exists between the Legistaive and Executive Departments at Washington. Inseachment and trial therefor is provided for. The Governor and all civil officers are liable to impeachment for preason, bribery, or any high crime or misdemeanor in flice. No person who is a collector or holder of public money

office.

Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts may be removed by the Governor for sufficient cause, on the joint address of two-thirds of each branch of the General As-

address of two-thirds of each branch of the General Assembly. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to the encodes of the Government. Two witnesses to the same overt act shall be required in order to convict of treason.

An enumeration of population and voters shall be taken once in five years, the first being made in 1869. The number of Representatives, based on the number of electors, shall not fall below 160 nor exceed 129. The number of Stators shall nover be less than one-fourth nor more than one-third of the whole number of Representatives. Until that census is taken the State is divided into 23 Representative districts and 39 Senatorial districts. The General Assembly shall provide for the organization of new counties, locations of county seats, and changing of county lines; but, in case of any change, no county shall include an area of less than 460 nor more than 625 square miles. The report was received and ordered to be printed.

ority report from the Judiciary Committee was

miles. The report was received and ordered to be printed.

A minority report from the Judicuary Committee was submitted to the Convention and ordered to be printed. It differs from the majority report presented several days previous, of which I have given an account, in various particulars, chiefly as herein specified.

The author, Mr. Herbert, would have all offices made elective, bringing the holders thereof nearer the people, subject to their choice and change, considering that this method has a healthful effect upon both parties, a closer proximity of the two serving to mutual benefit, in removing prejudices and dislikes. With the prospect of less litigation in the future than ever in the past, he would have as few courts as possible, and would consequently abolish the Chancery Courts altogether. In the past history of the State they had been tried and found not to work well. The Judges of the Circuit Courts can transact the business of both equally well. The bar and bench will ere long both be idle () then why multiply judges twhy pay out double the money when half the amount will do as well and better? He would have the Probate Judge also a county Judge, to continue in office for the space of two years, and to hold court once a month for the space of two years, and to hold court once a month for the space of two years, where there is no agent of the Freedman's Court in every County where there is no agent of the Freedman's Court in every County where there is no agent of the Freedman's force, and having civil jurisdiction in matters of controversy where the amount demanded, or property claimed does not exceed in value the sum of \$250. He would establish a Freedman's Court in every County where there is no agent of the Freedman's force, and having civil jurisdiction for the preservation of this Court, and have jurisdiction for the preservation of the freedman's rights, co-extensive with the rightful powers exercised by the agents of said Bureau. This court, should always be open for the transaction of busi

THE REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATING CONVEN-

From Our Special Correspondent. JACKSON, Feb. 6, 1868. The late State Nominating Convention of the Radical Republican party, as it is called, after remaining in session during two days, has finished its work, and ad-journed to-night. It has put in nomination the following State ticket: For Governor, Gen. B. B. Eggleston of Lowndes County, who is President of the Constitutional Convention; for Lieutenant-Governor, A. J. Jamison of Chickasaw County. The office of Lieutenant-Governor is new creation in this State, brought into existence by the Constitutional Convention. The duties of the office are similar to those that attach to the office of Vice-President of the United States. He is to preside over the State tenate. For Secretary of State, R. J. Alcorn of Yallo-usha; for Treasurer, D. McA. Williams of Holmes county; for Auditor, Col. Morgan of Natchez; for Atfor-ncy-General, J. S. Morris of Chiborne County; for Super-ntendent of Public Instruction, C. W. Clarke of Yazoo

were about 175 delegates present from all parts of

men there. Any repreaches that may be attempted to fasten upon the party as the result of this fact, holding it up as willing to be clevated by the black man, and promoted to the privileges and encoluments of office, while at the same time he "is left out in the cold," will sink baseless to the ground wherever the real truth is known. No doubt this will be attempted. It will be food out of which political capital will be manufactured. It will be lifted up, presented in all its phases, turned right and left, over and over, and be made a man of henor to minds macquanted with the facts. It will be pointed to as substantial evidence in proof of the sincerity of the pretended friends of the black race, and their willingness to suffer so much in their behalf.

as substantial evidence in proof of the sincerity of the pretended friends of the black race, and their willingness to suffer so much in their behalf.

A resolution was offered, and carried, expressing the preference of the meeting to be for Gen. U. S. Grant as the candidate of the Radical Republican party of the State of Mississippi for the next President of the United States. This action was considered premature by many, though holding personally no objection to associating the name in connection with that office. It was thought a more desirable work to restore the State to the Union than to nominate a candidate for the Presidency.

Gen. Eggleston, the nominee for Governor, is a native of Saratoga County, New-York, and is 50 years of age. In 1833 his father emigrated to Ohio, when the son was put into the dry-goods trade, where he remained till 1846. From that time till the opening of the Rebelhon in 1861 he was absorbed in agricultural pursuits, being specially interested in raising stock. On July 8 of that year he volunteered as a private in the 1st Ohio Cavalry Regiment. He first rose to the captainey of a company, then a major's commission was tendered him; after a short space he was made the colonel of his regiment. His ready zeal and efficient and conspicuous military services procured for him, at length, a commission as Erevet Brigadier-General. No duty was so difficult, no hardship was so severe as to cause him to waver in the path marked out for him.

He was ordered to receive—connected as he was with

so severe as to cause him to waver in the path marked out for him.

He was ordered to receive—connected as he was with the Army of the Cumberland—the surrender of Atlanta, and there had his headquarters until he was ordered to report to Gen. Gillmore at Hilton Head, by whom he was appointed Chief of the Cavalry Department of the South. In this capacity he served until mustcred out by orders of the War Department in 1863.

Gen. Eggleston possesses sterling qualities. There is nothing brilliant about him, but he is possessed of good, sound, substantial sense, and will, I doubt not, if elected to the post of Governor, make a good executive officer to the State, as he does make a good executive officer to the State, as he does make a good presiding officer over the Constitutional Convention.

GEORGIA.

PAY OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION. The following is the communication from Gen. Mende, which was read in the Georgia Reconstruction Convention on the 4th inst.:

HEATOGLASTERS THIND MILITARY DISTRICT, (Department of Georgia, Alabana, and Florida), The Hon. J. R. Parrott, President of Constitutional Con-

The Hon. J. R. PARROTT, President of Constitutional Convention, Atlanta, 6a.

SIR: A careful survey of the condition of the State Treasury, and of the probable incoming revenue and demands upon the State, justify me in reporting to you that I shall be able by the 18th of March proxime, to pay to the disbursing agent of the Convention the sum of \$20,000 - one half of which will be available on or about the 19th inst. As this sum will complete the amount of the requisition approved by my predecessor and myself. I take this occasion to say that after carefully examining the financial condition of the State, as left by the outgoing Provisional Executive officers, together with the demands to be met under the heads of the civil lists and public institutions, that I cannot feel myself authorized to sanction any greater advance from the State Treasury to the Convention than is herein indicated, and that I must request the cooperation of the Convention in conforming to this decision.

to this decision.

In coming to this decision, which is based on providing for the immediate and imperative wants of the Convention from the usual sources of revenue—by the collection of taxes and net proceeds of the State Road, I feel comcheme involving the credit of the State, or anticipating ature revenue. Very respectfully, your obedient ervant,

Major-General United States Army.

RETURNING CONFIDENCE.

We are glad to be able to state that business sifiars generally are assuming a much better and mere hopeful appearance. The recent advance in the price of cotton, and the certainty that the tax will be removed next year, have aroused the energy of the people, and preparations are being made for a crop effection, and, we are glad to add, corn, for without the latter the business of Mobile always suffers, to say nothing of the country. The right kind of people are coming forward every day to make arrangements for their supply of meat, which is all that they require to carry on their farming operations, and with a little help from the West the merchants here can supply the demand. To get that help, confidence is necessary. Northern and Western people are very wary in tomeling anything Seathern in the shape of paper. This caution is carried to unreasonable extremes, and must soon give way to a better knowledge of the true state of affairs among our business men. Nowhere can be found increhants more upright and homorable than those among us, and has year's business has taught them valuable leasons of prudence in their advances. Not a single house, dealing exclusively in cotton, has failed or suspended, or asked an extension this season, which cannot be said of any other city. The men who hired inborers at fabulens prices, which they never paid, have got out of the way, and the negroes are returning to their old masters and agreeing to work for their food and a part of the crop. This is as it should be, and the experience of the past two years, during which time they have worked to no purpose, has taught them a valuable lesson. We have seen a number of respectable planters lately who had given up entirely and never expected to try any more, who are preparing to go to work with as much amount of the expectations some time ago when cotton fell to such a low price, and wekan see signs of returning contidence every day. Let us all quit croaking, and let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and every merchant allow pr We are glad to be able to state that business

THE CORNERS REBELS-REPUDIATION OF JOHN-SON BY THE SLOUCHY DEMOCRACY OF THAT

SON BY THE SLOUCHY DEMOCRACY OF THAT DEMOCRATIC LOCALITY.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROSDS, (Wich is in the State by Kentacky,)

January 25, 1868.)

The Corners met last night to consider the situashen by the country, and in view by the impendin crisis, it was voted that I be instructed to pen a address to A. Johnson, settin forth the troubles to wich he hezbrot by and sejestin remedies. The Corners meets from the troubles to which he held by the set of the se

kently. In the same sheet in. It acts et a struitent and takes the place of our nateral sustenance. Yery confortable. Time empowed, I write et follows, which will, I doubt not, make a sensashen when it reaches Washington:

To A. Johnson, Prot. I. S.

The Democracy uv Confedit X Reads, when is in the State wy Kentucky, representin the Democracy uv, the rest uv the State, and uv the country et well, cannot hold their peece no longer. They nonst speek or bust. Thy herd the news, and ther her bin nothin but weepin at the Corners since. Bascom, that stellin patriot, is sheddin pearls by the bucket full, beekin Fogram weeps not in drops, but in streems, and ex for me, you would hele leeve the amount uv pockit handkerchers I however her well weed the hold. I am not affected to speek. You can't remove me. Therefore I speek.

The Corners feels the floatinged. When the Corners took stock in you, the Corners sposed yoo hed nerve enuf to run the Administrashen yourself. The Corners fell that her intrests was safe in yoor hands. We to want to discover to peratin from that stand-pint. Deckin Pogram got his miggers together, sich uv en ex hedn't bin sacrifist at diffrent times, and comments walling no energy and the others in this visinity give their'n the opshen oy quelty submittin to ther mevitable fate, or bein shot. Wat wux the result! The Freedmen's Burow come in, and them niggers, inside oy being made servants muto their brethren, hev bin permitted to necumulate property and live in all respects, just ex the they was white men uv the dominant race. Agin this injustice we held up our hands, and yoo hev made many passes towards rectifyin it, but to what avail? Sich weaknis never before disgraced the histery was Amerikin politiks. Yoo kep Stanton in place orats who wood either wy took it. Ginnel for decrey the country in that caparish, but blindly yoo rushed upon fate by putting the port hands, and yoo heven head. We foir relieved; not but that Meade's antecedents were agin us, but we superior to a taller candle! Oh, wo ha

nothin. At Battle Creek, wich is in the State uy Michigan, Secretary Seward in his speech in response tu the calls for "Grant" remarked, "Yoo can't divide Gen. Grant from the President—he is with us!" Ez the words left the Secretary's lips, ez ef by inspirashen I pulled a pin from my coat and plunged it intu the General, just about two inches below the buttons on his coat behind. Uv course he bowed—not gracefully, but it wuz a how. He hez cost me more labor—more fluanshel ability to keep yoo agoin than wood hev sufficed to hev bot a small German Kingdom and run it.

But I shel do it no more, I withdraw miself from yoor support. My self-respeck will not longer permit me to rank myself with yoor indorsers. The Corners is outraged, Deckin Pogram is outraged, and Bascom is outraged. Yoo mite hev made for yoorself a name and a place in history, but its too late. We shel nominate for President some one who will be troo to his friends and terrible to his enemies; who will, ef electid, at least carry out ez much uv Dimocratic principle ez ther happens to be left at that time. Yoor short stay in the ranka uv Ablishnism rooined yoo. Yoo lost yoor distinktive characteristics, and are now a poor bein, combinin in yoor person evrythin that is bad in both organizations, with nothin that is good. The Corners repoodiate yoo.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M..

(Wich is Postmaster.)

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

It is yet, even with the dustiest antiquaries, a mooted question whether St. Valentine's Day is so called after a bishop whom Claudius beheaded 1,400 years ago, or whether the name Valentine, like Darby, Joan, and others, was selected in the olden time as the most appropriate general term for a lover, and the day on which the young men and maidens chose their affinities christ-ened accordingly; or whether the birds had something to do with it. Be this as it may, it is certain that Bishop Valentine, whom the eccles'astical authorities lost no time in canonizing after his summary exit from this match-making world, was a very good man, and, it is probable, scores of embryo antiquaries holding stoutly to the opinion that the world, out of respect for the memory of one who lost his head in a cause in which his heart was mainly con-cerned, determined to choose his day as that whereon to ose their hearts in a cause in which their heads had no concern whatever. The custom, with many others growing out of it, has been in vogue ever since, gradually osing its hold upon the people, however, until now, when there is very little of the sentimental in any of its obser-

A few gushing lines of wretched verse used to make up a valentiue. These were written upon a broad sheet in a good, plain, round hand, and ornamented with caligraphs of impossible swans, terrible looking angels, and unblushing Copids bearing ink-bleeding hearts skewered together in pairs, or dripping their life away singly and alone in conspicuous corners of the well-garnished sheet. Then came the era of paper lace-work, at first the labor of the housewife's scissors, afterward improved and cheapened by machinery. Then, in course of time, all the other little-nothings, such as well-balanced Capids, bright-red bleeding hearts, little mitrors, and printed verses. These were of various degrees of excellence, were made in immense numbers and nost with a great sale. A few years ago the custom of sending these simple tributes of affection to the chosen object began to die away, and except in the very rural districts there is but little of the field-fashioned valentine fever left. The ancient "heart leaves" have yielded to the miscrable abortion known as the comic valentine, and respectable people will have none of it. This is Valentine's Day—whether the sun break forth in all his glory at his usual early hour, and shine brightly all day, or be obscured by snow-clouds, and his few strangling beams that reach us fall like the duil reflex of a yellow barn upon the earth beneath. At breakfast time will begin the business of delivering valentines, the majority being of that class improperly called comic. They are too well known to require a description, but it may not be out of place to moralize upon the subject somewhat, seeing that this is a Saint's day, and our homily may be safely read by all good people, irrespective of denomination, race, sex, age, or color.

The province of the talented artists who do the pictures for the comic valentines appears to be to make the human form as hideous as pessible. Eyes are distorted and painted green, lips represented as red bolsters, ears lengthened beyond the limit assigned by mature for the ears of the patient donkey, back humped, legs—

This is what was written about legs by an observ good, plain, round hand, and ornamented with caligraphs terrible looking angels, and of impossible swans,

" Supposing the Trunk and Limbs of Man

But the Passens that mark Humanity;

Which even high telain the head or heart.

The stemach, or any other part.

It is the high to of cruelty to forward by local mult to Station X, on this day of all days, an outlandish caracature of a bour-legged man to a friend whose crural beauties are beyond compare for straightness and for symmetry. Does he dress in the prevailing style? The n must his heart be in his legs, and you have deeply shocked his confidence in the justiment and satisfied haste of men, besides making him angry, and exciting him, perhaps, to an indulgance in profamity, which is reprehensible even under the most aggravating circumstances. It is wrong to make fun of one's nose in a valentine, for the mose being the most prominent feature of the human countenance, is ever the subject of the weaver's care. It is the member most in danger from the assaults of that noxions tribe of animals known as roughs, who "go for it" with an accuracy of aim that to the unsophisticated is very remarkable. In addition to this, it pains a man to know that his mose could, by any perversion of visual power, be looked upon as a nose to be laughed at. A man's nose is always a tender point. Many good jokes, and more bad ones, have been cracked upon the nose; but it requires the talent of a Nast to make pictorial fun of even a Presidential proboses in such a way as to create a laugh without offending good taste or outraging the sensibilities of his victim. It should be seriously considered that men and women, driven to the very verge of foolishness by being advised of their massi deformity, have resorted to the Tailacotian process to insure upon mature. The supplemental neses made by the great Bologness surgeon are mentioned by Sir Kenelin Digby in his treatise on the Sympathetic imade by the great Bolognese surgeon are mentioned by Sir Kenelin Digby in his treatise on the Sympathetic Powder but never in a spirit of levity or sarcasm. When this great and good man fived to awe the world with his knowledge of the occult powers of earth and air, comic valentines were unknown. Limners devoted themselves in those days to the embellialment of missiles which were very very set from

knowledge of the occult powers of earth and air, comic valentines were unknown. Limners devoted themselves in those days to the embellishment of missiles which were not weapons of irony.

It is, perhaps, legitimate sport to ridicule a man's dress, for that is a circumstance of his being which is not beyond his control. But it seems that the integuments of a man of fashion in 1868 cannot be caricatured. Designers have an fill-matured way of saying that you cannot present the prevailing style in a ridiculous aspect, any more than you can burlesque a broad farce. This is, however, mere matter of opinion. A first-class tailor would feel highly incensed to hear the remark, and the batter's indignation would know no bounds. As to the shoemaker, whose last walking-shoe is so beautiful an initiation of the graceful Chinese junk, or the subot of Langnedoc and Gascony, that it excites the ensy and admiration of every worker in wood. his ire could be kept under control only by a special commission empowered to take life, if necessary, in order to preserve intact the bones of the artists, so valuable now-a-days in preparing suggestive food for prurient purchasers of illustrated hebdomadals, and in the more exhaustive labor of getting up designs for comic valentines. Borachto says that the fashion of a doublet, or a hat, or a cload, is nothing to a man. But it is probable that in Messina he kept indifferent company, "seest thou not" he says, "what a deformed thief this Pashion is! How giddy he turns about all the hotbloods between 14 and 33! Sometimes dressing them like Pharach's solders in the recely palating; sonetimes like Bel's priests in the old clarrer windows; senetimes like the sharven Herendes in the smirched, worm eaten tapestry?" Now it is true, as Contact sagely conjectures, that fashion wears out more apparel than the man, but it deserves to be dealt with in a wider spirit of philosophy than comported with the syndal more larger of eare in a Nassausst, valentine, even though the drawing he ten times more monstr

"You breakfast every morning, bash.
State bread and muddy collee;
Your dinner is a salty soup,
Made out of what's left over."

The writer's success in finding a thyme for "coffee"

The writer's success in lineing a rayment deserves appliance.

There are many others which are entitled to notice, simply as indicative of the popular taste which has brought them out. Every ordinary deformity of the human frame is held unfare ridenie in a style, which, while it demonstrates an utter want of feeling on the part of these who will purchase, proves beyond the possibility of a doubt that we have many aspiring artists among us who need only taste, skill, decency, talent, and all the other requisites, to make them, in time, so many Hogarth's

Hogarth's.
It is very encouraging to know that the comic Valentine business is not profitable this year; that but few firms are engaged in it, and that their wares are but little sought after by native-born citizens.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Hogan, an examination was commenced in the case of Philip H. Ostrander, alias Robert Tracy, who is accused of having obtained from Mr. J. B. Spellman of No. 369 Broadway, \$45, by representing that Mrs. George Sheppard of No. 316 Bleecker-st. owed that amount, and mations of land for school purposes by setting apart every 16th and 30th section, to be devoted to public schools; and we have already colleginate advantages officed to our youth, and dine public libraries of no mean character have found their way to the shelves of these institutions. The Williamette University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Pacific University at Salem (being the oldest), and the Salem (being t that unless she succeeded in raising it by the help of

rewed \$65, stating that he was purchasing butter for the Astor House, and would return the sum berrowed on the following day. Ostrander did return the next day; but, instead of returning the sum berrowed, wished to procure more. A number of other persons have been victimized in a similar manner by the accused. Justice Hogan committed him to the Tombs to await the result

CALIFORNIA AND WORKINGMEN.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE MECHANICS' STATE COUNCIL.

A copy of a circular is in our possession which

To the Mechanics of the United States and Europe

we are informed is being distributed throughout the Atantic States and Europe by authority of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, which bears upon one side of a half sheet the advertisement of that Company's California line, and on the other what purports to be a correct list sheet the advertisement of that Company's California line, and on the other what purports to be a correct list of the wages paid for the various classes of labor in this city and State. This list is necredited to The Alla California, the organ of the capitalists and monopolists of this const, and which has ever been the enemy of labor and labor interests. It was published for the purpose of inducing an undue immigration to this State, especially of mechanics, expecting by that means to break down the trade associations in existence here, particularly those which have adopted the cight-hour system. This, too, is one of the objects of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in republishing it in the manner they have. They have threatened to bring large numbers of mechanics here, let it cost what it may. They have already brought from 40 to 60 here under contracts to work out their passage after their arrival. The conditions of these contracts are all in favor of the Company, they not having bound themselves to give the men work except at pleasure. Some of those who came here under these contracts are now out of employment, and have demanded that they be employed or that a return ticket be furnished them, both of which demands were refused. A breach of the Company were the victors. It is a fact well known to the agents of the various steamship lines having vessels running to and from this port, that there is already an excess of workmen in all the ship-working trades here, and has been for years. They know, too, that he sum of 80 per day, quoted as the wages paid to caulkers, is not, nor has it ever been, the current wages here for ten years past; and that \$15 per day for Sunday's work was never paid but in a single instance. Both these prices were paid but in a single instance. Both these prices were paid but in a single instance. Both these prices were paid but in a single instance. Both these prices were paid but in a single instance. Both these prices were paid but in a single instance. Both these prices were paid

Highest wages Aver-

the intention of working hand in hand with us in support of the interests of the working classes, we will extend to you the right hand of followship, and welcome you as brothers. But do not come here, as some have already done, in the interest of capital, to assist in crushing the labor interests of this coast. Any information regarding any trade can be obtained by addressing the "Mechanics State Council," Box No. 1,23 San Francisco, or to either of the undersigned at the same Post-Office.

By order of Mechanics State Council of California, San Francisco.

H. J. LOMSE, Corresponding Chas. C. TERRILL, Committee.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1861.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1867

THE METRICAL SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEAS-URES.

The American Statistical Association's petition, recently presented in both Houses of Congress, respectfully asks attention to the following nine propositions, and requests that the principles involved in them may be incorporated in any law that may be adopted in respect of the material system of weights, measures, and

coins:

1. That the American Statistical Association earnestly favors the speedy practical adoption by the people of the United States, of the metrical system of weights and measures; the system of which the meter, the liter, and the gramme are respectfully the units of length, of eapacity, and of weight, and the use of which by act of the last (the XXXIX) (n) Congress, has been rendered permissible in the United States, in the making of contracts, and has been necessitated by the requirements of several branches of industry.

2. That our coinage should have simple relations as to weight with the unit of weight of the metrical system—the gramme.

weight with the unit of weight of the freezest system—

1. That the standard as to fineness of our coinage, whether of gold or of sliver, should continue as now—
nine-tenths of fine metal to one-tenth of alloy.

4. That in the opinion of this A-sociation, no widely extended and permanent uniformity as to coinage can be secured, through the adoption, by our Government, of any system which is in conflict with the principles above nomioned.

(5. That the weight in grammes and the fineness of the

any system which is in conflict with the principles above mentioned.

5. That the weight in grammes and the fineness of the coins, hereafter to be used, should be legibly stamped thereon, prior to issue.

6. That the changes required for converting our existing coinage into a metrical coinage are so slight that the recoinage of the existing coins of the United States would be unnecessary; that the difference between the existing coinage and that proposed, especially as regards gold coins of a less denomination than \$10, is very considerably less than the deviation now allowed to the Mint, which is one fourth of a grain for the gold dollar and the quarter-eagle, and one-half of a grain for the half-eagle, the eagle, and the domble-cagle.

7. That, in pursuance of the foregoing, the gold dollar should contain a gramme and a half of this gold, or its equivalent, a gramme and two-thirds of standard gold ulige-tenths tine), and that other gold coins should be in propertion.

coine-tenths line), and that other good comes should be in propertion.

8. That the half dollar and the smaller silver coins, hereafter to be issued, should contain of fine silver, at the rate of twenty two and one-half (22) grammes to the dollar, or the equivalent, twenty-five (25) grammes of silver co-loth fine) to the dollar.

9. That the gold coinage, as above described should be made legal tender in payment of sums of all amounts; and that the silver coinage should be subsidy, and admit-ted as legal tender to an amount not exceeding ten dollars in any one payment.

In any one payment.

Note or Proposition Seventi.—The weight of the existing gold bulks, when new, is alightly loady about three-tenths of one per cont) in areas of the proposed metrical dellar, containing of fine gold 1 act 1000 granuser; a granume costinus 1 5-25,1000 granus Troy (nearly), or of condard gold (9-10 fac) I 672-1000 granumes, an excess of about 5-1000 for a granume, or 6-100 of a grain, about one-third of deviation allowed to be notific.

of a gramme, or \$100 of a grain, about one-third of deviation allowed to the unit.

Note on Proposition Kinners.—The existing legal tender silver five first a piece of france contains 25 grammes of standard eliver (3-10 me), or 25 grammes of fine silver, the same as herein proposed. Our existing fractional and subsidiary after coins are nonewhat smaller than the above, about one-half of one per cest, containing of standard metal at the rate of 24 30-100 grammes to the dellar, instead of 25 grammes, the difference being incomplication.

NOTE ON PROPOSITION NUMBER.—It will be observed that the proposed after codings has proceedy 15 times the origin of the proposed gold codings of the same denominations. The market contrained to an for the past 60 years has constantly been, greater than this, the value of gold relatively to silver having averaged for the past 14 years about 151 times that of silver. Thence by the above propositions after is over veitical, as, according to the expression of all commercial nations, it should be. But to present the silver from circulation, it is necessary, as proposed, that the silver should be legal tender only in parameter of sums of small amount. The limit is the l'unted States is now \$5 t in England 40 shillings, about \$10.

TERRITORY OF IDAHO:

A correspondent writes to The Cincinnati Enquirer from Boise City, Idaho, under date of December 20:

ber 20:

"The first settlement commenced in the Spring of 1863; the first shanty went up in Boise in July of that year. Now there are twenty respectable stores, with stocks ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000. There are three hotels, severa livery stables, six blacksmith shops, one tin shop, two sliversmith shops, three shoe and boot shops, two saddle shops, two churches (small), three butcher shops, several restaurants, tallors, guasmiths, and a variety of other shops. Also two fine flouring mills. Flour is now 7 cents per pound; pork, by the hog, 20 cents; retail, 25 to 30 cents; beef about the same; good milch cows, \$50 to \$100; butter, 55 cents to \$1 per pound; milk, 75 cents per gallon; chickens, 75 cents to \$1 per pound; milk, 75 cents to \$1 per dozen—now \$1.50; sugar, 25 cents; coffee, 40 cents; dried fruit, 28 to 32 cents; land 35 cents per pound; pointoes, 2 cents; other vegetables in proportion; onlons, 4 cents; cabbage, 3 cents, and so on. No out-of-the-way country ever improved faster than this. We have good farming tools—reapers, mowers and thrashers. Orchards are beginning to bear. It is a good stock country. I am not yet feeding my milch cows. My young cattle are good beef running in the hills. There is a very small propertion of tilinable land in the Territory, but what there is is generally excellent, being altogether very level. If ever you come here you will be sure not to like the an-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE, AND RE-PLIES BY THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE-DEMOCRATIC STUMPING. To the Editor of The Tribun

Sir: This being one of the closely-contested towns, the Democrats have commenced their stumping by a lecture from Mr. Pillsbury of Maine, who laid out the ground-work of Democratic principles for the cam-

lecture from Mr. Pillsbury of Maine, who laid out the ground-work of Democratic principles for the campaign, as follows:

1. The Democratic party were foremost in suppressing the Rebellion, and did it constitutionally, implying that the Republicans did it otherwise; that when a Democratic soldier shot a Rebel, he shot him "constitutionally," implying that the Republican soldier shot the Rebels otherwise.

II. That the whole depression of business, and particularly the manufacturing business, at the present time, is caused by unequal taxation, the greatest item being the exemption of Government securities, which is a crushing operation to the poor laboring class, New-Hampshire having some \$25,000,000 invested in these securities, and exempted from taxation; that the doctrine of "Horace Greeley and other leading Republicans," that the cause of the present stagnation in manufactures is excessive importation, is false and absurd, as "not one dollar is expected to foreign countries for this purpose, as the experted to foreign countries for this purpose, as the experted of the productions of our country exected such imports.

Does The Tribune say that this is correct doctrine for the voters of New-Hampshire? What is done with so much specie as is stated as exported by almost every steamer leaving New-York for Europe? New-Market, N. H., Feb. 10, 1888.

Reply.—The above is answered in an editorial.

Reply.-The above is answered in an editorial.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS.

OESCENE PUBLICATION.

To the Editor of The Prigme.

Six: You are doubtless aware of the daily increase of of obseene sheets in your city. They are now pouring into our country villages at a fearful rate. Some of them are of the most revolting character, and are working an immense deal of injury. Is there no way by which the evil can be checked? Can nothing be done in the matter? It certainly is worth your attention. It is rapidly on the increase. It certainly is a novelty with us, for such sheets never circulated in this section before. Yours, Frank Eno. in this section before. Yours, Pine Plains, Feb. 7, 1868.

Reply .- There is no statute against obseene or indecent publications in New-York. They constitute a misdemeanor at common law, and to either publish or sell them subjects the offender, in this State, to a fine not exceeding \$1,000, and imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year. The commen law is the same in and for all the States, being our inheritance from English law. Unless there are positive statutes, in other States, the offense is indictable at common law as a misdemeanor there, as here. The practical mode of reaching the difficulty is, whenever you see a news-stand keeping them for sale, buy one as evidence, make your complaint before the nearest Justice, or have the offender indicted before the next Grand Jury. If you sustain your complaint before the Justice, it is his duty to commit the offender, or hold him to bail, as for any commonlaw misdemeanor. Unless citizens and officers are public-spirited enough to take hold of the venders of these obscene sheets, we see no way of stopping them.

OUR FIREMEN AND POLICE.

OUR FIREMEN AND POLICE.

To the Editor of The Tribmen.

Sir: Permit me to say a word of commendation for our present Police and Firemen. This morning, at about 3 o'clock, we were awakened by a loud cry of fire, with an unusual amount of noise from the smashing of glass, and cries of women and children. Hurrying out, to see the occasion of all this, we found several small wooden tenements on the Third-ave, a few doors from Thirty-fifth-st., in flames. The Firemen were busy with their axes, while the Folice were hurrying out-from every door and way of egress—the women and children. Although the fire had not been discovered more than to minutes, a stream of water was then pouring on the flames. In less than 10 minutes more a large wooden awning, or shed in front of the stores, over the sidewalk and area, gave way, precipitating some half dozen Firemen were resenced from the ruins, and carried to the Station near at hind. There were three of them who required surgical attendance. A bag of instruments, and, plasters, and medical remedies, were in the Station, and, in less than 16 minutes more, a surgeon was summoned to dress the wounds of the injured men. The houseless women and children were all taken to the Station, and there comfortably provided for. I presume this is a athing of so common as occurrence here in the city, that your readers will wonder why I should think it worthy of space in your paper; but as I live in a raral district-having been only temporarily staying in the neighborhood of the fire-where, in the case of such disaster, no such remedies could be found, and where such an event would cause endiess delay, confusion, and suffering, I could not but think how highly the people of New-York were thus favored with their present efficient Police and Firemen; and, in the midst of all the abuse now being heaped upon these institutions, a line of a different tenor from a stranger and an eye-witness might be acceptable. To the Editor of The Tribune.

THE LATEST OUTRAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Sin: Thanks for your continued attacks upon the shameful publications that are now being scattered weekly broadcast through our city, polluting the very air with their presence, and doing more injury to the rising generation than all the brothels in our midst. Even Paris, with all its licentiousness, has never reached so low a depth in newspaper deprayity. Such aboutinable publications would be seized there on the instant and their depth in newspaper illications would be seized there on the instant and their originators and venders punished. Has the Mayor no authority in this deeply important matter! Yours, A FATHER.

RAILWAY ACCOMMODATION. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Commodore Vanderbilt has been praised for the comfortable cars he has provided for the patrons of the Harlem Railroad Co. I have not, however, as yet been able to discover wherein these praises were merited. The cars are not as comfortable, in my opinion (I refer more particularly to those in which the seats are arranged on each side, after the style of the city horse cars), as are the cars on other railroads of like size and wealth.

This, however, could be endured, if the company would not be quite so stingy in the number of cars which they run, for the seats in them, uncomfortable as they are, are preferable to no seats at all.

Morning and evening I travel on this road as a commuter, and I can assure you that I consider myself extremely fortunate if I can secure a seat fifty rides out of every hundred.

Now, it is bad enough to have to stand in a horse car going five miles an hour, but when compelled to do so in a steam car, moving at the rate of 10 or 15 miles, it is simply unendurable. W. M., A SUFFERING COMMUTER. of the Harlem Railroad Co. I have not, however, as yet

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CRIMINAL COURTS.

The case of Abner B. Newcomb, the Depfrom a counterfeiter to use his inflaence to procure his release, has at last passed the first stage. After months of patient inquiry, Commissioner Osborn has decided to hold the accused for trial. In the United States Circuit Court yester-

In the United States Circuit Court yester-day, before Judge Benedict, Win. Spike, alias Weish, was tried on an indictment for selling \$500 the counterfeit frac-tional currency. The evidence showed that the accused had received \$50 in good money for it. There was no substantial defense, and the jury found the accused guilty. Sentence was deferred. At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, before Justice Connolly, Daniel Kelly, the barkeeper of a drinking saloon in Second-ave, near Fortieth-st., was committed for examination on a charge of having opened the chothes of Robert Walker, while askeep in the saloon,

and pouring vitriol or some corresive substance on his exposed person, causing the flesh to peel off and pro-ducing injuries which may terminate fatally. Jennie Martin was yesterday committed by Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for stealing a quantity of gold com and bank bills from Eugene Dick, a newly arrived Frenchman, who had passed the night before in her company at a house of ill-fame in Prince-st. . Patrick and James Gallagher, two boys, 10 and 12 years of are respectively, were committed for having, as alleged, knocked down Thomas Conaball, another boy, and robbed him of clothes and groceres valued at \$25.

In the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Shandley, Gretwieler & Fry, No. 23 Avenue A, accused Henry Keers of having obtained from them \$13 50 by trick and device. In December last the accused entered their store and selected a sunt of boy's clothing, which were to be paid for when the clothes were brought to his residence at the corner of Twelfthest, and Avenus A. Gretwieler sent his wife with the clothes, Keers accompanying her; but when they got some distance from the store Keers left her, telling her to proceed to his residence and get paid by his wife. He then returned to the store and succeeded in getting \$35 50 from Gretwieler. He pretended that Gretwieler's wife had sout him back for change of a \$20 ball. The \$20 in change was given him, but soon after leaving he returned, saying that he bad made a mistake, the bill being a \$50 one. Gretwieler gave him \$35 50, keeping the balance for the clothes. Mrs. Gretwieler could not find Keer's residence at the place indicated, and when she returned to the store with that information, the trick become apparent. Keers was not seen from that time until Wednesday morning, when he was arrested. Justice Mansfield committed him for trial ... Caroline Gremline of No. 57 Avenue A, a young girl 17 years of age, filed an affidavit ascensing Christian Kolman of No. 52 Orchardest of having seduced hea under promise of marriage. The affidavit ascensing Christian Kolman admitted recently to complainant that he has been married for ten months past. In the Essex Market Police Court, before

Robert Stoepel, the well known musical con-

Robert Stoepel, the well known musical congod beef running in the hills. There is a very small propertion of tillable land in the Territory, but what there is a generally excellent, being altogether very level. If ever you come here you will be sure not to like the appearance at first sight, for it looks like all hills and mountains; but I plucked wild flowers on the foot of the hills to-day, and herewith inclose one or two. We have daily mails from the East, California and Oregon."

Walter Brown of Portland has brought home a new paper boat of the Waters patent, from a model of fits own. This boat is 314 feet long, 12 mehes wide, and weighs but 22 pounds. The lightest wooden boat ever previously built of similar dimensions, weighed 41 pounds. The most singular part of the matter is that the paper boat is more than four times stronger than one of wood. All of it, save where the scaller sits, is gas-tight, so that in the event of a race, saldieient gas may be taken into it to reduce its weight to s pounds.